Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

MARCH 1, 1943

The season to date has been only moderately favorable for crop production. The mil open weather that prevailed over much of the country, except the Lake States, durin February favored milk and egg production, permitted some early plowing and seeding northward to Missouri and Virginia and reduced the feed requirements of livestock, but it started growth prematurely in some areas which contributed to the damage caused by the severe cold weather which followed. The cold snap of early March carried record low March temperatures to some southern areas, froze tender vegetabl as far south as southern Florida and southern Texas, and caused undetermined, but probably only moderate local damage to fruit crops in Central States from Michigan to the Gulf. It no doubt also increased the damage to winter grains, new clover seedings and other crops as a result of the repeated freezing and thawing, but so far the damage does not appear to have been severe.

The dry weather which favored the starting of spring work in many States caused the beginning of a dry situation, particularly a shortage of surface soil moisture in a large southwestern area including most of Nebraska, western Kansas, most of Oklaho Texas, New Mexico and portions of Arizona and Colorado. In most of these States winter grains, pastures, and ranges are in need of rain. On the other hand, timel rains and indications of an adequate supply of water for irrigation make prospects favorable in most of the other Western States. Northwestern ranges were largely covered with snow on March 1 and may be late in starting but both there and on the Pacific Coast moisture conditions are favorable and prospects for range feed appear good. In the Southeast field work started early and the present moisture situation is good, but the March freezes caused rather extensive damage. In the Northeast a North Central States crops are still largely dormant, with winter losses variable and uncertain but probably not far from average.

The economic factors affecting probable production this season are highly variable between regions and between farms. This is particularly true of the labor situati In some instances scarcity of labor may critically affect farm output while in oth cases reorganizations of the farm enterprise are being made in order to obtain max mum output with expected available supplies of labor, machinery, and capital. T dwindling labor supply is necessitating shifts between crops and between kinds of livestock to reduce labor requirements particularly in areas adjacent to war indus try centers. Many farmers are handling more livestock; some are shifting to more valuable crops; others are expanding operations by making more efficient use of equipment, lengthening the hours of labor, and getting more help from members of t farm family. In most areas there is a strong demand for labor-saving equipment.

Total milk production in February was 1 percent above last February and at a recor level for the month, mainly because of the larger number of milk cows. The rate o production per cow on March 1 was less than on that date last year, but improvemen in the rate over preceding months was induced by some moderation in the severity o the winter weather, and large supplies of most feeds accompanied by a generally favorable milk-feed price relationship. The peak level of egg production for the month, which was general in all parts of the country came from the general increas in number of layers and high rate of egg production per layer. Relatively high prices for eggs and poultry are responsible for record high hatchery output.

Freeze damage to Florida citrus fruits now proves to be less than was expected whe it occurred, and no February freeze damage is evident elsewhere. The orange crop is slightly below the last two seasons, while a record grapefruit crop is expected

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Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS: United States orange production for 1942-43, exclusive of Florida tangerines, is estimated at 78,126,000 boxes -- 5 percent less than produced last season and 6 percent less than in 1940-41.

Loss to Florida citrus fruits from a mid-February freeze, expected to be rather serious in some areas when it occurred, is now proving light. Leaf damage to trees was severe in many areas, however. Tangerines were thought to be especially hard-hit; but as harvest has continued, little damage has shown up. During February, moisture continued deficient in Florida citrus areas but good rains fell the first week in March. In Texas, no damage occurred either from the light frost which covered all citrus areas early in February or from the cold wave the first week in March. In California, no freezing weather occurred in the important citrus areas during February; but excessive moisture from January and February rains probably will cause some "water-rot" loss to navels and may ultimately cause brown rot damage to Valencias.

Production of California navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges is now place at 14,880,000 boxes, a decrease of about 5 percent from the February 1 estimate, owing primarily to losses caused by water-rot. Production of California navel and miscellaneous oranges last season was 22,027,000 boxes. Valencia production in California is indicated to be 27,306,000 boxes, compared with the 1941-42 production of 29,505,000 boxes. To date it appears that nearly all fruit injured by frost in January has moved to juice and by-products channels, and this practice is expected to continue to the close of the harvest, with the result that actual losses from winter frosts will be almost nil.

Florida production of early and mid-season oranges (excluding tangerines) is expected to total 17,500,000 boxes -- 500,000 boxes more than estimated on February 1. Production in 1941-42 was 15,200,000 boxes. Florida tangerine production is estimated at 4,500,000 boxes, a record crop, compared with 2,100,000 boxes produced last season. Production of Valencias in Florida is indicated to be 14,500,000 boxes -- 21 percent more than last season. Florida Valencias are now moving to processors and to fresh consumption channels. To the end of February, commercial processors handled nearly a third more Florida oranges than during the same period last year. The orange crop for Texas is estimated at 2,900,000 boxes, for Arizona at 700,000 boxes, and for Louisiana at 340,000 boxes. During the 1940-41 season, Texas produced 2,850,000 boxes, Arizona 660,000 boxes, and Louisiana 192,000 boxes.

A record U.S. grapefruit crop of 46,659,000 boxes is indicated for the present season, compared with 40,294,000 boxes produced last season and 42,883,000 boxes produced during the 1940-41 season. Florida grapefruit production is estimated at 25,000,000 boxes, which is a record crop and 30 percent more than produced last season. Quantities of Florida grapefruit handled by commercial processors to the end of February this year, is more than twice as much as handled to the same date last year and considerably more than the total quantity processed last season. Texas also has a record grapefruit crop indicated -- 16,600,000 boxes, which is 14 percent more than produced in Texas last season. Production for Arizona is estimated at 2,415,000 boxes which is 240,000 boxes less than estimated on February 1 this year and 30 percent less than produced last season. The total California grapefruit crop is estimated at 2,644,000 boxes -- 1,304,000 boxes in the Desert Valleys and 1,340,000 boxes in other (summer harvest) areas. In 1941-42 the total California grapefruit crop was 3,144,000 boxes -- 1,343,000 boxes in the Desert Valleys and 1,801,000 boxes in other areas. Some groves in both Coachella and Imperial Valleys sustained rather severe frost damage in late January but loss in production probably will be negligible, since most of the damaged fruit is being moved to processors. Very little injury occurred to fruit inside of the trees. Grapefruit in the other California areas was not damaged seriously by frost in January.

Production of California lemons is indicated to be 13,300,000 boxes compared with 11,753,000 boxes produced last season.

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	Indicated 1942
	Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:					
California, all	37,198	44,425	50,695	51,532	42,186
Navels & Misc. 2/	15,803	17,521	19,472	22,027	14,880
Valencias	21,395	26,904	31,223	29,505	27,306
Florida, all	18,940	25,600	28,600	27,200	32,000
Early & Midseason	3/12,521	15,600	16,200	15,200	17,500
Valencias	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	14,500
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona, all 2/	259	595	528	660	700
Louisiana, all 2/	275	228	253	192	340
5 States	57,829	73,208	82,726	82,434	78,126
TANGERINES:					
Florida	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	4,500
All Oranges & Tangerines 5 States	60,179	75,608	85,426	84,534	82,626
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,200	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,200	7,000	8,500
Other	3/10,393	9,400	16,400	12,200	16,500
Texas, all	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	16,600
Arizona, all	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,415
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,144	2,644
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,304
Other	979	905	1,023	1,801	1,340
4 States	24,383	35,192	42,883	40,294	46,659
LEMONS:					
California	8,815	11,983	17,236	11,753	13,300
LIMES:					
Florida	37	95	80	150	4/ 175

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ December 1 indicated production.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1943
3:00 p.m. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Total milk production on farms in the United States in February, estimated at 8.4 billion pounds, was greater than in any previous February of record and was 1 percent above the output for that month last year. A slightly lower average production per cow this February compared with a year ago was more than offset by an increase in milk cow numbers. Since the fall of 1939, with the single exception of the past November, monthly milk production has shown an increase over the corresponding month a year earlier. On a per capita basis, the February production was at about the same level as the record high for the month established a year ago and was nearly 10 percent above the February 1937-41 average.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on March 1 reached about the same high record of a year earlier after falling noticeably behind the previous year's level in each of the past 5 months. Production per cow advanced more rapidly than usual during February. Temperatures for the month as a whole averaged above normal in practically all sections of the country while January weather was quite cold in all of the important northern dairy sections. The heavy snow blanket which had covered the northern tier of States during much of the winter had disappeared in most sections by the end of February and reports indicate that the weather has been rather favorable to milk production. In general, milk prices in relationship to feed prices in recent months have been considered satisfactory and with large supplies of most feeds available, farmers have been feeding their cows heavier than usual all winter. The full effects of this heavy feeding are probably just now becoming apparent with the large number of freshenings which normally occur at this season of the year. There have been numerous reports from dairymen on inability to obtain high protein feeds for mixing with home-grown grains and of shortages of farm labor, but these factors have not caused a serious reduction in milk production per cow.

Increased milk production per cow on March 1 as compared with a year earlier was reported for the West North Central and South Central groups of States but these increases were offset by decreases in the North and South Atlantic, the East North Central and the Western groups. The greatest increase occurred in the South Central States where climatic conditions have been somewhat more favorable than a year earlier. The greatest decrease took place in the East North Central States which generally experienced unseasonably cold weather during the last week in February. Every section, however, reported appreciably higher production per cow than usual for March 1, ranging from 7 percent above average in the Western group of States to 12 percent above in the West North Central group. Greater than usual percentage increases during February were shown in all sections except the East and West North Central States.

Although the percentage of milk cows being milked on March 1 was smaller than on that date during any year since 1937, the increase from February 1 to March 1 was sharper than usual. According to reports from crop correspondents, the percentage of cows being milked at the beginning of March was 66.5 percent, compared with 65.4 percent a month earlier, 67.5 percent on March 1 last year and a 5-year (1938-42) average for March 1 of 67.4 percent. In the North Atlantic States, the percentage of cows milked increased rather sharply during February in contrast to the usual seasonal decline in that period. Compared with a year ago, the percentage milked showed the greatest decrease in the Western region despite the fact that California showed a sizeable increase. The percentage of milk cows milked in the three leading dairy manufacturing States - Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa - was somewhat lower than a year ago but was, however, higher than the March 1, 1933-42 average.

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MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly Total: Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1943 as Pct. of 1942	Daily Average per Capita: Average 1937-41	1942	1943
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
January	7,767	8,739	8,773	100	1.92	2.10	2.09
February	7,404	8,299	8,380	101	2.01	2.21	2.20
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	15,171	17,038	17,153	100.7	1.96	2.15	2.14

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	March 1: Average 1932-41	1942	1943	State and Division	March 1: Average 1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Maine	13.4	13.1	13.3	Md.	13.5	15.4	14.7
N.H.	14.2	15.0	16.1	Va.	9.6	10.8	10.5
Vt.	13.6	14.8	15.2	W.Va.	8.4	9.4	9.4
Mass.	17.2	18.0	17.5	N.C.	10.0	10.7	10.9
Conn.	16.8	18.4	17.9	S.C.	9.4	9.7	9.4
N.Y.	15.6	18.0	18.4	Ga.	8.1	8.1	8.5
N.J.	19.6	21.2	21.1	S.ATL.	9.73	10.89	10.78
Pa.	16.2	17.7	16.8	Ky.	9.3	10.2	9.5
N.ATL.	15.83	17.71	17.39	Tenn.	8.3	8.8	9.6
Ohio	14.2	14.9	14.9	Ala.	7.3	7.6	7.3
Ind.	12.9	14.0	13.8	Miss.	6.2	6.1	6.5
Ill.	14.2	15.2	14.9	Ark.	7.1	7.1	7.2
Mich.	16.4	17.3	18.0	Okla.	9.4	9.2	9.7
Wis.	15.9	18.2	17.8	Tex.	8.2	7.7	8.4
E.N.CENT.	14.99	16.56	16.19	S.CENT.	8.08	8.34	8.68
Minn.	17.0	18.5	18.3	Mont.	11.8	13.3	13.4
Iowa	14.3	15.6	15.9	Idaho	15.7	15.4	15.4
Mo.	8.5	9.4	9.4	Wyo.	11.4	12.0	12.5
N.Dak.	11.8	14.1	13.6	Colo.	12.9	13.7	14.1
S.Dak.	10.6	12.3	11.9	Wash.	15.4	16.6	16.1
Nebr.	12.8	12.9	15.0	Oreg.	13.9	15.0	13.8
Kans.	13.2	14.3	15.1	Calif.	17.8	18.1	19.0
W.N.CENT.	13.06	14.24	14.67	WEST.	14.33	15.39	15.33
				U.S.	12.76	13.96	13.95

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,577,000,000 eggs in February -- 19 percent more than in February last year and 57 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. February egg production reached peak levels for the month in all parts of the country except the West where it was exceeded only by 1931 production. It exceeded production last year by percentages ranging from 12 percent in the North Atlantic to 26 percent in the South Central States. The 10-year average February production was exceeded in all parts of the country by from 27 percent in the West to 92 percent in the West North Central States. The aggregate production in the first 2 months of 1943 was 16 percent larger than for that period in 1942.

The rate of egg production per layer during February was 3 percent above last year--10.94 eggs per layer, compared with 10.59 last year and 9.02, the 10-year average. The rate of lay, in contrast to last month, was above last year in all parts of the country ranging from 1 percent above in the North Atlantic to 7 percent in the South Central States. The average number of eggs produced per layer during the first 2 months of this year was 19.8 eggs, the same as was produced per layer during this period last year.

There were 418,518,000 layers on farms during February, an increase of 15 percent from February last year and 29 percent above the 10-year average. Record numbers were reached in all parts of the country except the Western States where they were exceeded only by the number of layers in February 1931. The largest increase above last year was 18 percent in the West North Central and South Central States and the smallest 11 percent in the North Atlantic States. The February 10-year average number of layers was exceeded in all areas by from 17 percent in the West to 41 percent in the West North Central States.

Hatchery production continues at the highest level of history. Hatcheries cannot meet the current demand for baby chicks or poults, which might be described as a "sell out." Many hatcheries have contracted their entire production for the season and it appears that many chicken and turkey raisers will be able to buy only late hatched chicks and poults.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February were the highest for the date since 1925 -- 24 percent above a year ago and 91 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The February price was 34.2 cents per dozen compared with 27.5 cents a year ago and 17.9 cents, the 10-year average. The price decreased 4.8 cents per dozen during the month ending February 15 compared with a 10-year average decrease of 2.7 cents.

The mid-February price of 22.8 cents per pound for chickens is an increase of 0.7 cents over the January price compared with an average increase of 0.1 cents for the month. A year ago the price was 17.4 cents. The 10-year February average is 13.2 cents per pound.

The price of turkeys on February 15 was 28.7 cents per pound, the highest February price in 11 years. A year ago it was 20.0 per pound and in February 1941 it was 15.1 cents.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on February 15 was $1.86 per 100 pounds, which is 13 percent above a year ago and 63 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed price relationship at February 15 prices was the most favorable for the month since 1936 and was considerably more favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios on February 15 were considerably more favorable than a year ago or than the 10-year average for chickens or the 5-year average for turkeys.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during February: 1942	1943	Eggs per 100 layers: 1942	1943	Total eggs produced During February: 1942	1943	2 mos.- Jan.& Feb.: 1942	1943
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	1,882	2,188	1,355	1,420	26	31	52	62
N.H.	1,514	1,708	1,392	1,333	21	23	42	46
Vt.	812	956	1,316	1,389	11	13	22	27
Mass.	3,880	4,338	1,406	1,456	55	63	110	121
R.I.	412	448	1,602	1,473	7	7	14	13
Conn.	2,312	2,679	1,274	1,316	29	35	57	71
N.Y.	12,060	13,476	1,249	1,274	151	172	303	346
N.J.	5,391	5,849	1,515	1,319	82	77	170	151
Pa.	16,517	18,278	1,221	1,280	202	234	398	457
N.ATL.	44,780	49,920	1,304	1,312	584	655	1,168	1,294
Ohio	18,219	19,971	1,089	1,165	198	233	385	436
Ind.	12,363	14,634	1,120	1,168	138	171	265	313
Ill.	18,490	21,172	946	1,028	175	218	333	397
Mich.	10,417	11,686	1,092	1,114	114	130	228	250
Wis.	14,170	15,863	1,142	1,168	162	185	325	369
E.N.CENT.	73,659	83,326	1,068	1,124	787	937	1,536	1,765
Minn.	19,946	25,030	1,131	1,134	226	284	433	552
Iowa	28,812	31,778	935	991	269	315	501	562
Mo.	19,979	22,760	1,005	1,042	201	237	365	407
N.Dak.	4,325	5,758	902	720	39	41	72	73
S.Dak.	7,096	8,520	946	840	67	72	120	123
Nebr.	12,220	14,794	1,075	1,120	131	166	241	292
Kans.	14,370	16,931	1,165	1,176	167	199	309	344
W.N.CENT.	106,748	125,571	1,030	1,046	1,100	1,314	2,041	2,353
Del.	850	902	1,243	1,226	11	11	20	20
Md.	2,885	3,077	1,095	1,176	32	36	61	68
Va.	7,352	7,985	1,126	1,165	83	93	155	170
W.Va.	3,564	3,994	1,005	1,142	36	46	68	84
N.C.	7,676	9,197	851	932	65	86	113	144
S.C.	3,060	3,340	739	801	23	27	39	45
Ga.	6,161	6,792	773	834	48	57	82	97
Fla.	1,704	1,801	1,123	1,126	19	20	34	35
S.ATL.	33,252	37,088	953	1,014	317	376	572	663
Ky.	8,993	10,710	952	1,053	86	113	161	198
Tenn.	7,961	10,360	902	969	72	100	133	172
Ala.	5,904	6,805	812	874	48	59	83	99
Miss.	5,557	6,736	731	790	41	53	70	89
Ark.	6,782	7,440	739	795	50	59	80	92
La.	3,624	3,898	739	806	27	31	44	50
Okla.	10,396	12,310	1,120	1,162	116	143	207	251
Tex.	23,198	27,464	986	1,047	229	288	392	488
S.CENT.	72,415	85,723	924	987	669	846	1,170	1,439
Mont.	1,860	2,028	969	902	18	18	35	34
Idaho	2,086	2,186	907	1,092	19	24	36	45
Wyo.	679	831	1,025	1,072	7	9	13	16
Colo.	3,156	3,718	924	1,098	29	41	55	71
N.Mex.	1,008	1,290	1,008	1,070	10	14	18	24
Ariz.	510	556	1,383	1,254	7	7	13	13
Utah	2,048	2,144	1,299	1,355	27	29	51	54
Nev.	228	229	1,383	1,246	3	3	6	6
Wash.	5,417	6,070	1,330	1,338	72	81	144	161
Oreg.	2,882	3,306	1,305	1,260	38	42	73	81
Calif.	12,319	14,532	1,266	1,243	156	181	293	325
WEST.	32,193	36,890	1,199	1,217	386	449	737	830
U.S.	363,047	418,518	1,059	1,094	3,843	4,577	7,224	8,344

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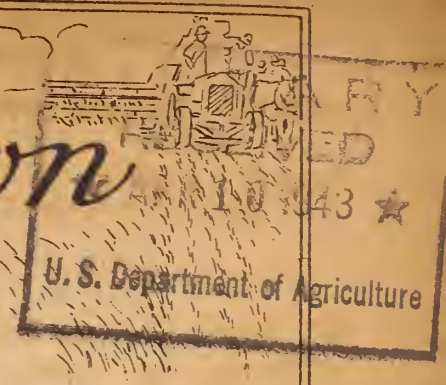

Release:- March 19,1943, BAE 3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1943, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1943 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1943 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such adjustments in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1943 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	98,524	91,011	96,827	106.4
All spring wheat	20,933	14,194	14,707	103.6
Durum	3,126	2,155	2,103	97.6
Other spring	17,806	12,039	12,604	104.7
Oats	41,354	42,662	42,638	99.9
Barley	13,902	19,448	19,306	99.3
Flaxseed	2,269	4,691	6,051	129.0
Rice	987	1,505	1,505	100.0
All sorghums	15,544	16,109	16,594	103.0
Potatoes	3,221	2,793	3,174	113.6
Sweetpotatoes	836	708	813	114.8
Tobacco	1,537	1,380	1,402	101.6
Beans, dry edible	1,942	2,135	2,480	116.2
Peas, dry field	295	501	677	135.1
Soybeans [1]	6,999	14,222	15,603	109.7
Cowpeas [1]	3,121	3,407	2,974	87.3
Peanuts [1]	2,168	4,647	5,230	112.5
Tame hay [2]	56,649	60,211	60,270	100.1
Sugar beets	902	1,049	740	70.5

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Appleby

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1943
3:P.M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS REPORT - MARCH 1943

On March 1 farmers in the United States were planning increases over their 1942 acreages of beans, oil seeds, corn and various other crops to meet war production goals, according to the annual March "Prospective Plantings" survey made by the Crop Reporting Board. Total crop acreage, as result, would be increased to above that of last year.

Reports from all parts of the country show a strong effort to increase production notwithstanding difficulties. Since present conditions appear generally favorable except for a shortage of surface moisture in parts of the Southwest, crop losses in 1943 are likely to be moderate and the total acreage of crops harvested this year may easily be the largest since 1932. The March 1 reports, however, should be considered as representing plans at that time, before farmers had made full adjustment to recent changes in the agricultural program.

If March plans are carried out about as completely as usual, the acreages planted to beans and peas - crops needed as substitutes for meat - will be increased 16 and 35 percent, respectively, over the acreages planted last year. On the same basis, acreages of soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed, needed for their oils and oilmeals will be increased 10, 12½, and 29 percent respectively. These increases would result in by far the largest acreages on record for each of these 5 crops. According to the reported plans of farmers, the acreages in potatoes and sweet-potatoes - both increasingly important foods in wartime - will be increased 14 and 15 percent respectively. The acreage of corn, grown chiefly for feeding livestock, will be increased more than 6 percent to nearly 97,000,000 acres.

Farmers have planted or were planning to plant almost the same acreages of oats, barley, and rice as were planted for harvest last year, the indications ranging from the same acreage to a reduction of less than 1 percent. They were planning to increase spring wheat 4 percent, but this increase would only partially offset the prospective decrease in acreage of winter wheat that will remain for harvest. They planned to increase the total acreage of sorghums about 3 percent. Indications are that a greatly increased proportion of the sorghum acreage will be in grain sorghum varieties, and that a smaller percentage will be of the sweet sorghums grown mostly for forage.

Acreage now planned in tame hay crops shows about the same total as that cut last year. However, farmers in the Corn Belt are planning to reduce hay about three-fourths million acres in order to increase corn. Farmers in the South expect to obtain more hay by saving the vines from the largely increased acreage of peanuts. Reports on tobacco acreage prospects indicate an increase of less than 2 percent. Due chiefly to the substitution of peanuts and soybeans for cowpeas in the South, farmers expect to reduce the acreage of cowpeas by 13 percent. The acreage of sugar beets, according to present plans will be reduced nearly 30 percent, because of the large amount of labor required to take care of sugar beets, the favorable prospects offered by alternative war crops, and other factors.

The total of acreages planned for these crops amounts to about 279,000,000 acres, which would be an increase of nearly 10,000,000 acres, or 3.5 percent, over the area in these crops last year. More than half of this increase is explained by the increases of nearly 6 million acres planned for corn. Another 3.3 million acres of the increase is explained by the larger acreages in the 3 oilseeds—soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed. These increases are not likely to cause a corresponding increase in the total acreage of crops this season, because there will probably be less winter wheat and rye left for harvest.

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Acreage lost from drought and other causes may also exceed the rather low abandonment of the last few years. Nevertheless the tendency is towards full utilization of all productive land, so far as conditions permit. If no more than average difficulties from adverse weather are encountered, the total acreage of crops carried through to harvest seems likely to be larger than in any season since 1932, the year when the crop acreage reached an all-time peak, just prior to the great drought.

Indications are that on March 1 farmers were planning to plant close to the goals or suggested acreages of the Department for wheat, soybeans for beans, grain sorghum, tobacco, and hay. They were preparing to exceed the recommended acreages for flaxseed, rice, oats, and barley by more than 7 million acres, but were likely to fall a little short for corn and potatoes, and fall considerably short for peanuts, sugar beets, dry beans, dry peas and sweetpotatoes. Further adjustments in acreage are still possible, especially since many farmers made their returns before having full information on the removal of restrictions on wheat, which was announced on February 23, and before announcement in early March of the permission to increase planted acreage of cotton up to 110 percent of allotments and to increase acreages in certain types of tobacco. Other considerations may also bring about re-adjustments after March 1, as has happened in other years. It should be noted, however, that in the past the March reports usually have indicated farmers' plans for early crops with fair precision, changes being due largely to subsequent weather conditions, price changes, and governmental action.

There are rather sharp regional differences this year in the adjustments that farmers are making to meet the new conditions. In the North Atlantic States, Michigan and Wisconsin, the acreages of potatoes and canning vegetables and some specialized crops are expected to be increased and there may be some local increases in feed crops, but farmers and their families are finding it difficult to earn as much on their farms as they can earn in the nearby factories. As a result the number of farms is tending to decline and the acreage of crops will be maintained with difficulty. In California, where the labor problem is even more acute, a reduction of almost 3 percent is in prospect. Similar conditions prevail locally near booming industrial plants and munition factories in other States.

In the main Corn Belt, farmers are planning substantial increases in corn and soybeans and decreases in hay and pasture. In this area, most of the farmers operating large acreages have tractors and power equipment that can be worked longer hours when necessary. These farmers are in a position to handle an increased acreage of crops. Furthermore, prices and yields are high enough in this area to permit farmers to draw needed workers away from less productive areas. In most of this area the demand for additional cropland is strong and the crop acreage is likely to be one of the largest ever grown. In the Great Plains area west of the main Corn Belt, a substantially increased acreage of crops is planned, but the total will probably be 11 million acres below the level in pre-drought years.

In the South, March 1 plans were for large increases in peanuts and sweet potatoes and a slight further increase in the total crop acreage. Reports on early vegetables in the Southern States, Arizona and California, including about a third of the commercial vegetables grown for fresh market in the United States show plantings 11 percent below the acreage harvested last year, the chief reductions being in the early crops of onions, tomatoes, peas, and cabbage.

In much of western Texas and Oklahoma, however, the acreage planned cannot be planted unless the present lack of surface moisture is adequately relieved by planting time. West of the Rockies, the strong demand for hay and grain for maintaining the increased numbers of livestock, the demand for the specialty crops of this area, and the generally favorable irrigation water supply are combining to push crop acreages above those of previous years, except in localities where shortage of labor is most acute.

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One of the big uncertainties this year is the ability of farmers to plant a near-record acreage of crops and care for record numbers of producing livestock and poultry with present manpower on farms. Farm manpower is now at the lowest level in the 19 years for which estimates are available. As the number of horses and mules on the farms is also lower than at any time in 60 years and few new tractors are available, the extra field work required this year can be accomplished only by working available mechanical equipment more hours per week. Although there will be a smaller than usual reserve of men and machines with which to meet emergency situations, farmers appear to be confident that planting and cultivating of most of the crop increases now planned can be accomplished under average conditions. The actual increase in the acreage of spring planted crops, probably about 4 percent, could be offset by 2 hours more work per week per person. The reduction of manpower on the farms is no doubt considerable, even though more members of the farm families than ordinarily are lending a hand with chores and light work. The strong demand for tractors and tractor equipment in all parts of the country indicates that a larger number of tractors could be operated than are available.

Problems of harvesting the slightly increased acreage of crops this year may be serious if yields are again high. With just average weather, however, crop yields per acre are likely to be about 12 percent below the exceptionally high records set last year. Allowing for this probability of lower yields, for indications of a slightly increased acreage harvested, and for a slight shift towards more valuable crops the present outlook is for aggregate crop production this season of about 9 percent below the last year's output. This would not mean a corresponding decrease in the labor required for harvesting, but it would tend to keep the harvesting problem local and seasonal rather than national.

In spite of the indicated decrease in crop production, total food production probably will be somewhat larger than last year, because of the large increase expected in livestock production.

CORN: Prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1943 is 96,827,000 acres, the largest since 1937. Such an acreage would be 6 percent more than the 91,011,000 acres planted in 1942, but nearly 2 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 98,524,000 acres. Substantial increases in acreage are indicated for the important corn-growing States of the northern part of the country, but elsewhere changes in acreage from last year were varied--with decreases in prospect for some Southern States. The prospective acreage exceeds the goal of 95,000,000 acres announced in December, but is below the 100,000,000 acres requested by the Department when corn acreage allotments were lifted. Lifting of restrictions on corn acreage in the commercial corn area by the Department and the increased need of feed for the expanded livestock population are important factors contributing to the larger acreage in prospect this year. Present plans indicate that in general the increase in corn acreage will result from shifting from other feed crops to corn, although sizeable upward adjustments in corn acreage are expected to result from the smaller wheat seedings in some important winter wheat States, and from reduced acreages devoted to rotation pasture, hay, summer fallow and idle land. Acreage intentions in southern States as of March 1 may not fully reflect changes in plans for corn which may result from recently announced permission to exceed allotments for cotton acreage.

Prospective plantings in the North Central States are expected to reach 59,096,000 acres, the largest since 1936, when 62,257,000 acres were planted. Record yields in 1942, and need for a maximum feed grain tonnage to support heavy production of meat and livestock products with existing facilities is encouraging the expansion. Increases are largest in the western Corn Belt States. In Iowa, a 10 percent increase in acreage is in prospect, with corn having preference over oats, hay, and pasture.

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Increases in other western Corn Belt States range from 10 percent in Minnesota to 22 percent in South Dakota. In most of these States farmers are favoring corn over barley, especially in Nebraska and Kansas where 1942 barley yields were disappointing, and are also planning a reduction in the acreage of rotation pasture, summer fallow and idle land to permit the increase in corn. In the eastern Corn Belt States, increases in prospective acreage range from 5 percent in Ohio and Wisconsin to 9 percent in Illinois and Indiana.

In the North Atlantic States expected plantings show an increase of 2 percent over last year, due mostly to a 4 percent increase in Pennsylvania. The South Atlantic States show an increase of 1 percent, with all States except Delaware maintaining the same or a somewhat larger acreage than last year. In the South Central States prospective plantings are about the same as last year, with decreases of 1 to 3 percent in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana offset by increases in the other States of this region. Indicated plantings in the Western States remain about the same as last year. Colorado shows a 3 percent increase but this is offset by smaller acreages in a few other Western States.

While no indications are available at this time on the acreage to be planted with hybrid seed in 1943, very favorable yields for hybrid in 1942 will tend to encourage a continued expansion in areas having adaptable varieties. The heart of the Corn Belt planted hybrid corn on nearly 100 percent of its acreage in 1942. In terms of percentage the largest increases for 1943 will likely occur in the areas bordering this section. A reasonable expectation would be that about half of the 1943 acreage would be planted with hybrid seed. Production of hybrid seed in 1942 was reduced by the early frost of last September. Supplies of some varieties of seed are short, particularly those adaptable for the most northern sections. There is also some concern about germination quality of 1942 open-pollinated corn produced in the frost-stricken area.

Abandonment of corn acreage has varied from 1.3 percent in 1929 to 8.6 percent in 1936 over the period 1929 to 1942 inclusive. The 10-year (1932-41) average is 4.0 percent. The loss of acreage amounted to 1.7 percent in 1942.

Assuming that abandonment of corn acreage in 1943 will be about the same as the 10-year average excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest would be about 94,019,000 acres. An acreage this size would exceed last year by 5 percent and would be the largest since 1935.

If growing conditions in 1943 result in State yields per planted acre about equal to the 3-year (1939-41) average, which more nearly reflects the influence of hybrid corn on yield than does the 10-year average, probable production of corn for all purposes (grain, silage, fodder, hogged off, pastured, etc.) would amount to about 2,850,000,000 bushels.

WHEAT: An increase over last year is indicated in the seeded acreage of spring wheat. The prospective 14,707,000 seeded acres is 103.6 percent of the 14,194,000 acres seeded last year, but only 70 percent of average. The increase is centered in the principal hard red spring wheat States of the northern Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. A smaller acreage than last year is shown in the central Plains States and in the Corn Belt, where winter wheat predominates. In these areas the intended acreage of winter wheat was seeded last fall and winter loss is not expected to be heavy enough to cause much reseeding to spring wheat. Considerable abandoned winter wheat acreage will be reseeded to spring wheat in the Northwest. There and in the Northern Plains the effect of suspension of wheat

acreage allotments may not be fully reflected in farmers' intentions as reported because the announcement was released only a few days before intentions to plant information was gathered from farmers. Combining last December's estimate of winter wheat seeded with the prospective spring wheat acreage, the indicated seeded acreage for all wheat is very close to the wheat acreage goal of 52,500,000 acres. A further decline in the acreage of durum wheat is indicated. The indicated acreage is 2,103,000 acres, which is 97.6 percent of last year's 2,155,000 seeded acres, and a million acres below the 10-year average. This decline is due to a shift to other spring wheat in South Dakota. Durum acreage increased slightly in the other States. The indicated other spring wheat acreage of 12,604,000 acres is a slight increase,-- 4.7 percent above the 12,039,000 acres seeded in 1942,-- but much lower than the average of 17,806,000 acres.

Winter wheat, which was seeded last fall under unusually favorable conditions that permitted seeding the intended acreage, is emerging from winter hazards in reasonably good condition. Winter temperatures were unusually severe, but there was a good protective snow cover when most of the cold spells occurred. In the area from central Kansas southwestward, the fall rain and winter snow were insufficient to maintain surface moisture supply, and there was evidence of depletion of subsoil moisture, causing apprehension that has not yet been removed by sufficient rains.

Assuming 10-year average abandonment of spring wheat acreage, the acreage remaining for harvest in 1943 would be 11,519,000 acres. The yield per acre remains to be determined by weather conditions during the forthcoming season. Assuming a spring wheat yield equal to that of the post-drought years 1937-41, and including the estimate made last December for 1943 winter wheat production, the indicated 1943 all wheat production would be approximately 794 million bushels, 19 percent less than in 1942 but 6 percent above average.

OATS: Prospective plantings of oats in 1943 total 42,638,000 acres, one-tenth of 1 percent less than the 42,662,000 acres planted in 1942, but 3.1 percent above the average plantings of 41,354,000 acres during the 10-year period from 1932 to 1941.

Compared with last year, decreased plantings are indicated for all groups of States, except the West North Central, which has roughly one-half of the oats acreage in the country. By regions indicated acreage is below 1942 from 0.1 percent in the North Atlantic States to 2.0 percent in the South Central States; in the West North Central States, plantings will be increased 0.8 percent. In the entire Corn Belt, the East and West North Central States combined, plantings will be 30,912,000 acres, a 0.3 percent increase over plantings in 1942.

Good yields obtained in 1942, the urgent need for feed, and the relatively low labor requirements for producing oats are factors tending to increase acreage in the important oats producing States from Pennsylvania west along the Lakes and the Canadian border to North Dakota and south as far as Kansas. Reduced plantings are in prospect from Indiana west to Iowa and south to Arkansas and Oklahoma, largely as a result of a shift to corn and soybeans, and the shift to hemp in some sections of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

Conditions for spring planting are generally favorable, but the crop may go in a little late in some of the heavy oats producing areas. Fall plantings in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas have been extensively damaged by severe winter weather, and there is a scarcity of seed for replanting.

Average abandonment and acreage harvested for hay amounted to 11 percent of the seedings in the 5-year period from 1937 to 1941. If such a percentage is abandoned and cut for hay in 1943, the acreage harvested for grain would be about 38,000,000 acres. At the 1937-41 average yield of 31.2 bushels, this would give a production of 1,180 million bushels, compared with the 1942 crop of 1,358,730,000 bushels and the 1930-39 average of 1,016,061,000 bushels.

BARLEY: For the 1943 barley crop a planted acreage of 19,306,000 acres is indicated. This is but slightly under the 1942 record of 19,448,000 acres planted. The 1943 goal called for 18,000,000 planted acres. Although the total acreage of winter and spring sown barley for 1943 is near that of a year ago, the distribution has shifted. Appreciable increases are indicated in the Dakotas and most Western States, where the barley yields of the past two years have been very favorable. The growing popularity of barley as a grain feed also contributes to the increase in this region. Of the Western States, only California and Oregon show a reduction in acreage from last year.

All North Central States except the Dakotas and Michigan show a decline in planted acreage from a year ago. The decline is greatest in the heart of the Corn Belt, where Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri show declines from 1942 of 68, 33, and 32 percent, respectively. Heavy abandonment of fall-sown barley and low yields in these States in recent years, together with competition of other crops, account for these declines.

The two Dakotas and Nebraska continue to be the three important barley States. In addition to being popular as a feed crop in these States, barley requires much less labor than corn and is better suited for harvesting with combines than oats - all important considerations under current conditions.

If allowance is made for abandonment and other diversion of plantings, acreage of barley for harvest in 1943 would be 16,061,000 acres. This allowance is arrived at by use of current indications of abandonment and diversion on the fall sown barley and by use of the 5-year (1937-41) average for spring sown barley. On the basis of the indicated acres for harvest by States, and using the post-drought 5-year average barley yields, the 1943 barley production would be about 357,000,000 bushels. This is 16 percent below the 1942 record production, but only about 1 percent below that for 1941. Such a crop still would be the third largest on record.

RICE: Prospects are that the area to be sown to rice in 1943 - now indicated at 1,505,000 acres - will equal the record acreage planted in 1942. This acreage is 52 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 987,000 acres. Rice acreage increased substantially in each of the past two seasons to a high level which growers plan to maintain in the current season, in spite of a scarcity of farm labor and machinery. The suggested acreage for 1943 was 1,380,000 acres.

Good prices received for the 1942 crop apparently have encouraged growers to exert every effort to plant a large acreage again this year. A production of 68 to 70 million bushels may be expected in 1943 if yields should be about equal to the 1937-41 average yields.

Preparation of rice land was well advanced by March 1. In the southern rice area, the dry winter enabled growers to utilize time and machines to the best advantage. A small acreage was seeded during the latter part of February but the bulk of the acreage will be seeded between March 15 and April 15.

Early winter storms in California have assured an ample supply of water while more recently dry weather has enabled growers to make good progress in preparing seed beds.

FLAXSEED: Prospective acreage of flax to be seeded for flaxseed production in 1943 is 6,051,000 acres, an increase of 29 percent over the 4,691,000 acres seeded in 1942; this marks the fifth consecutive year of increase since the low of 1,032,000 acres seeded in 1938. The 10-year (1932-41) average seeded acreage is 2,269,000. The 1943 seedings as now indicated would be the largest of record and 10 percent larger than the revised goal of 5,500,000 acres.

The major portion of the acreage increase over plantings for 1942 will be in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana, and California. Main factors contributing to the increased acreage are the Governmental program to increase production of oil crops, including a guaranteed support price, and the above average yields in 1942 in all of the major flax States. Decreases are expected only in Illinois and Washington, two minor flax-producing States.

The 5-year (1937-41) average yield per seeded acre is 8.0 bushels. If 1943 yield per seeded acre should be average, the crop would approximate 48.4 million bushels.

ALL SORGHUMS: Increased plantings of sorghums (for grain, silage, forage and sirup) are in prospect for 1943. Farmers' present plans are interpreted to indicate 16,594,000 acres to be planted, about 3 percent more than the 16,109,000 acres planted for all purposes in 1942. If attained, this acreage will be about 7 percent above the 1932-41 average of 15,544,000 acres planted. Farmers' intentions indicate that grain sorghums will be increased about 18 percent over last year's acreage. This would indicate a planted acreage of grain sorghums of about 11,500,000 acres, in comparison with the goal of 12 million acres. The increase in grain sorghums which make up the larger proportion of all sorghums, more than offsets the reduction in acreage of sweet sorghums.

Most of the increase in acreage resulted from continued expansion of grain sorghums in such major producing States as Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, where this crop supplies an important part of the feed requirements. Fewer acres of sorghums were planted elsewhere, except where sweet sorghums for sirup is important and offsets reduction in other uses. In areas where the lifting of restrictions on corn, cotton and wheat, and the higher production goals for oil crops are important factors, a shift away from sorghums is in prospect.

SOYBEANS: Prospective 1943 acreage of soybeans to be grown alone for all purposes is 15,603,000 acres, which is an increase of 9.7 percent, or 1,381,000 acres over the acreage planted in 1942.

Expected acreage in the North Central group of States is 12,137,000 acres, or about 77.8 percent of the acreage in the country. In the two major soybean States of Illinois and Iowa, the expected increases are 7 and 10 percent respectively. This would mean 6,638,000 acres in these two States, compared with 6,142,000 acres in 1942. In Ohio, the expected increase is 7 percent and in Indiana 8 percent. Moderate to substantial increases are expected in all of the Southern States except Oklahoma.

Seed supply appears to be adequate for the 1943 planting requirements, but in some areas of the Corn Belt States seed of certain higher oil-content varieties may be limited. War demands and the adaptability of soybeans for many commercial uses continue to give the impetus for acreage increases this season, and the expected level exceeds the 10-year average (1932-41) acreage by more than 120 percent.

If the prospective 1943 acreage planted alone, is attained, and assuming the same amount of interplanted acreage harvested for beans as in 1942, and the same acreage used for hay, etc., as in 1942, the acreage harvested for beans would be 12,143,000. This would exceed the 1943 goal of acreage to be harvested as beans (12,000,000) by about one percent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 19, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COWPEAS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that they expect to plant 2,974,000 acres of cowpeas for all purposes in 1943. This acreage is 13 percent below the 3,407,000 planted a year ago, and 5 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 3,121,000 acres. South Carolina is the only major producing State that did not show a decrease from the 1942 planted acreage. Present prospects are that Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma will reduce their acreage 25 percent or more.

Much of the acreage being taken out of cowpeas will be planted in war crops such as peanuts and soybeans. It is likely that there will be a considerable reduction compared with recent years in the acreage of cowpeas planted for soil improvement.

PEANUTS: Growers' intentions as of March 1 indicate that 5,230,000 acres of peanuts will be grown alone for all purposes this season. This represents an increase of 12 percent over the acreage planted last spring, not including that interplanted with other crops, and is the largest acreage of peanuts of record. There is no information available as yet concerning the acreage of peanuts that will be picked and threshed in 1943. However, if the same acreage is used for hogging, etc., as in 1942, about 4,270,000 acres will be harvested for nuts. Such an acreage would be about 78 percent of the 1943 goal announced in January for acreage picked and threshed. The 1943 goal calls for 5,500,000 acres of peanuts to be picked and threshed.

All of the peanut producing States contribute to the prospective increase in acreage except Alabama, where the prospects are that last year's record acreage will not be exceeded in 1943. The largest prospective increase is in the southwestern area where an increase of 25 percent is indicated. An increase of 6 percent is in prospect in the Southeastern States and 7 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area.

DRY BEANS: Farmers' returns as of March 1 indicate that 2,480,000 acres of dry beans will be planted in 1943. This prospective acreage is 1/6 more than the 2,135,000 acres planted in 1942 and 1/4 more than the 10-year (1932-41) average plantings of 1,942,000 acres. The need for more beans as a war-time food, labor requirements for beans relative to competing crops, and anticipated relative profits appear to have influenced farmers to increase their dry bean acreage. The prospective acreage, however, is not up to the 1943 suggested planting goal of 3,300,000 acres. In the 9 major dry bean States, which in 1942 had 98 percent of the planted acreage, the 1943 planted acreage increases range from 2 to 100 percent, except in New York, where a reduction of 15 percent is indicated. In that State growers considered the prices received in 1942 for some of their important varieties to be unsatisfactory. The indicated increase over 1942 in planted acreage is 95,000 acres in Michigan; 102,000 acres in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nebraska, combined; 135,000 acres in the two major pinto bean States, Colorado and New Mexico; and 9,000 acres in California. There is more than usual uncertainty as to what the production will be, because of the expansion in acreage and shifts in the relative importance of areas of production. If the indicated acreage is planted and yields per planted acre approximate the 10-year (1932-41) average the production indicated would be 18,278,000 bags.

DRY PEAS: Farmers' reports as of March 1 indicate that about 677,000 acres of peas will be planted this spring for harvesting ripe (dry) in the seven States which usually produce practically all of this crop. If these expectations materialize, the 1943 plantings will be a third more than in 1942, 89 percent more than in 1941 and more than twice the acreage planted in any previous year, except

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1935. In 1942, 501,000 acres were planted, in 1941, 359,000 acres. The increased acreage represents farmers' response to the need for more high-protein food and anticipated relatively good income from dry peas. It is within 7 percent of the 1943 suggested planting goal of 725,000 acres. Percentage increases range from 31 to 60 in the several States. Nearly three-fourths of the expected 1943 acreage is in Washington and Idaho. Washington alone is expected to have 330,000 acres, mostly replacing summer fallow in the Palouse country. Assuming a yield per planted acre near the average of the 5 years 1937-41, the production would be approximately 6 million bags.

TAME HAY: Farmers' March 1 intentions indicated that they expected to cut 60,270,000 acres of tame hay in 1943. This would be almost the same as the 60,211,000 acres cut in 1942 and 2 percent above the suggested goal of 59,176,000 acres for 1943. The 10-year average is 56,649,000 acres. Except in the peanut growing States, most of the material changes from 1942 represent adjustments toward normal acreages. It should be kept in mind that on March 1 farmers mostly have rather vague opinions of the acreage necessary to provide the hay they will need and that the acreage finally cut is determined more often by need and yield per acre than by definite plans laid months in advance of harvesting. However, if the indicated acreage is cut and if the 10-year average yield of 1.29 tons per acre is secured, production would be about 78 million tons, exclusive of wild hay.

POTATOES: Growers' intentions-to-plant reports point to a prospective 13.6 percent increase in potato acreage in 1943 over the planted acreage of 1942. These reports indicate a total planted acreage of 3,174,300 acres for 1943, compared with 2,793,400 acres planted in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 3,221,000 acres. The 1943 planted acreage goal for potatoes is 3,260,000 acres.

Indicated increases for the three seasonal groups of States (early, intermediate, and late States) are remarkably uniform, ranging for each group between 113 and 114 percent of the planted acreage of 1942. For individual States, however, changes from last year's acreage vary considerably. In the 18 surplus late States (which produce about two-thirds of the Nation's potato crop) prospective plantings range from a 39 percent increase in Oregon down to no change in North Dakota. Of this group, the 10 Western States show the most pronounced increases, and average 19 percent above the planted acreage of 1942. Each of the 12 other late States show prospective increases, with an average increase of 10 percent indicated for the group.

In the 7 intermediate States increases range from 6 to 21 percent, and reports point to considerably larger acreages in the commercial areas of Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. For the important early potato States (California and 11 Southern States), reports on planted and intended acreage in 1943 indicate substantial increases in each State except Alabama, where it appears that a sharp reduction in the early commercial acreage was responsible for a net decrease of 4 percent in the State's total acreage.

Should 3,174,000 acres be planted to potatoes in 1943 (the acreage now in prospect) the probable acreage for harvest would be around 3,082,000 acres. This acreage for harvest assumes average growing conditions and an abandonment of planted acreage equal to the 10-year (1933-42) average of 2.9 percent. The 10-year (1933-42) average yield per harvested acre is about 120 bushels and the 5-year (1938-42) average is 129 bushels. In 1942 the yield was 137 bushels per acre and in 1941 it was 131 bushels per acre. If average growing conditions prevail in 1943, a yield of around 130 bushels per acre would be expected. This yield, applied to the prospective 3,082,000

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acres for harvest, would give a total production of 400,660,000 bushels, which is the crop that would be produced under average growing conditions from the acreage indicated by growers' March intentions. Production in 1942 totaled 371,150,000 bushels and in 1941, 355,602,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: On the basis of growers' intentions about March 1, the prospective acreage of sweetpotatoes to be planted in 1943 is placed at 813,300 acres. This would be 14.8 percent above the 708,400 acres planted in 1942 but 3 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 836,000 acres.

Though well below the record 1,059,000 acres planted in 1932 and also below the Department's goal of 1,000,000 acres, the indicated 1943 acreage is the largest for any year since 1935.

Under average growing conditions this acreage would provide a total production of about 68,000,000 bushels, compared with 65,380,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 62,144,000 bushels for 1941.

Increased acreages for 1943 are indicated generally over the entire sweetpotato area, with both commercial and home-use growers intending to expand their plantings. Especially large increases are indicated for Texas and Georgia, but in the commercial States of Tennessee and Louisiana substantially larger acreages than in 1942 also are expected. In New Jersey an increase of 6 percent is indicated and for North Carolina no change is expected.

SUGAR BEETS: Growers reporting their intentions as of March 1 indicated a sharp reduction in acreage of sugar beets to be planted this year compared with the 1942 season. The prospects are that only 740,000 acres of sugar beets will be grown in 1943, a reduction of nearly 30 percent from the 1942 acreage and the smallest acreage since 1928. The 1943 production goal for sugar beets called for 1,050,000 planted acres. Farmers' plans for production of sugar beets are not very definite this early in the season because of uncertainty regarding labor for thinning and harvesting and the fact that contracts between growers and sugar factories for raising beets have not been completed in many areas. Competition of other crops such as beans and potatoes, which require less hand labor and are profitable to raise, also influence sugar beet growers in planning their acreage this year.

If the indicated 740,000 acres of sugar beets are planted and if abandonment is about normal, the harvested acreage this year would be about 680,000 acres. This would be about 17 percent less than the average of 815,000 acres harvested during the years 1930-39.

TOBACCO: Prospects on March 1 were that 1,402,200 acres of all types of tobacco combined would be planted this spring, compared with 1,380,300 acres last year. The prospective acreage is about 9 percent less than the 1932-41 average of 1,537,160 acres. Since March 1, however, the Department has announced that growers may plant in excess of their 1943 allotments for some types of tobacco and this information could not have been taken into consideration by farmers when preparing their returns. The potential effect of this permission is uncertain. Undoubtedly some growers will plant more tobacco than intended on March 1, but others will be unable to do so due to the lack of adequate labor and other causes.

The March 1 indicated acreage of flue-cured tobacco is 799,900 acres, or 1 percent above last season's acreage. The 1943 goal for harvested acreage of flue-cured tobacco is 841,000 acres. Burley tobacco acreage this year is expected to be

378,600 acres, or 8 percent above the 1942 plantings. The Burley goal for harvested acreage in 1943 is 421,000 acres.

A reduction from last year of about 4 percent in plantings of fire-cured types appears likely at this time. The March 1 indicated acreage of 72,400 acres is the smallest of record and is about 55 percent of the average acreage harvested in 1932-41.

Prospects are that 36,700 acres of southern Maryland tobacco will be planted this year, compared with 39,500 acres in 1942. This would be the smallest acreage of Maryland tobacco since 1937. A total of 81,600 acres of all types of cigar tobacco for 1943 was indicated. This is a decline of about 9 percent from 1942 and is the smallest cigar tobacco acreage since 1936.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1943

Year	Corn, all 1/		All Spring Wheat		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Tobacco
	Planted	Harvested	Planted 2/	Harvested	Planted 2/	Harvested	Planted 2/	Harvested	Harvested
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres
1929	99,130	97,805	23,032	22,151	40,534	38,153	14,703	13,564	1,980
1930	103,915	101,465	22,311	21,526	42,608	39,847	13,581	12,629	2,124
1931	109,364	106,866	20,548	14,216	44,483	40,193	13,820	11,181	1,988
1932	113,024	110,577	22,653	21,750	45,549	41,700	14,555	13,206	1,405
1933	109,830	105,918	24,207	19,076	43,774	36,528	14,200	9,641	1,739
1934	100,563	92,193	19,228	8,664	40,467	29,455	12,024	6,577	1,273
1935	99,974	95,974	22,175	17,703	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	1,439
1936	101,959	93,154	23,984	11,181	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	1,441
1937	97,174	93,930	22,969	17,094	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	1,753
1938	94,473	92,160	22,517	19,630	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	1,601
1939	91,696	88,279	16,648	14,988	38,182	33,460	15,512	12,738	2,000
1940	88,913	86,738	18,285	17,179	39,224	35,334	15,627	13,476	1,411
1941	87,631	86,186	16,661	16,157	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	1,308
1942	91,011	89,484	14,194	13,798	42,662	37,899	19,448	16,782	1,380
1943 3/	96,827	---	14,707	---	42,638	---	19,306	---	1,402

Year	Flaxseed		Rice		Sorghums				
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted all purposes	Harv. for grain	Harv. for forage	Harv. for silage	Harv. for sirup
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres				
1929	3,386	3,049	860	860	8,830	3,523	4,609	103	143
1930	4,481	3,780	966	966	9,447	3,477	5,089	106	190
1931	3,773	2,431	965	965	10,685	4,443	5,392	133	313
1932	2,720	1,988	874	874	12,070	4,400	6,172	232	354
1933	1,837	1,341	798	798	12,602	4,354	6,697	377	360
1934	1,609	1,002	812	812	14,612	2,396	8,182	816	330
1935	2,419	2,126	817	817	16,492	4,597	9,072	666	285
1936	2,572	1,125	981	981	13,355	2,793	6,975	749	245
1937	1,330	927	1,116	1,099	13,001	4,915	6,035	580	210
1938	1,032	905	1,076	1,076	15,561	4,699	8,636	740	197
1939	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045	17,863	4,759	9,827	904	189
1940	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069	21,206	6,183	11,761	1,238	186
1941	3,470	3,275	1,263	1,214	18,682	5,982	10,276	1,358	176
1942	4,691	4,402	1,505	1,477	16,109	5,896	7,880	1,035	220
1943 3/	6,051	---	1,505	---	16,594	---	---	---	---

Year	Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes 1/		Sugar Beets		Beans dry edible		Peas dry field	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres	
1929	3,068	3,030	647	647	772	688	1,924	1,845	250	192
1930	3,190	3,139	670	670	821	776	2,266	2,160	295	229
1931	3,550	3,490	854	854	760	713	2,145	1,947	312	241
1932	3,639	3,568	1,059	1,059	812	764	1,625	1,431	257	219
1933	3,496	3,423	907	907	1,036	983	1,895	1,729	294	258
1934	3,789	3,599	968	959	945	770	1,985	1,461	330	277
1935	3,558	3,469	944	944	809	763	2,087	1,865	370	320
1936	3,127	2,960	774	769	855	776	1,950	1,626	296	256
1937	3,119	3,055	770	768	816	755	1,911	1,695	276	227
1938	2,944	2,870	795	793	990	930	1,759	1,643	225	165
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	990	917	1,878	1,681	238	168
1940	2,900	2,845	658	654	975	916	2,080	1,904	303	230
1941	2,768	2,711	746	746	794	754	2,255	2,023	359	276
1942	2,793	2,711	708	707	1,049	979	2,135	1,970	501	474
1943 3/	3,174	---	813	---	740	---	2,480	---	677	---

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UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1943

Year	Soybeans 4/		Cowpeas 4/		Peanuts 4/		Tame Hay 1/		
	Grown alone	Harv. for beans	Grown alone	Harv. for peas	Grown alone	Picked and threshed	All harvested	Annual legume hay 4/	Grain hay 2/
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres		
1929	2,429	708	1,214	586	1,627	1,262	55,741	3,979	3,208
1930	3,072	1,074	1,357	674	1,433	1,073	53,996	4,198	3,933
1931	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,139	1,773	1,440	56,103	5,758	5,976
1932	3,704	1,001	3,023	1,190	2,042	1,501	56,119	6,698	5,018
1933	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,086	1,717	1,217	55,810	5,739	5,559
1934	5,764	1,556	2,713	1,190	2,015	1,514	56,361	8,076	6,793
1935	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,057	1,972	1,497	55,614	7,529	4,621
1936	6,127	2,359	3,373	1,366	2,127	1,660	56,618	6,739	5,629
1937	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,472	1,967	1,538	53,943	7,210	4,541
1938	7,318	3,035	3,296	1,386	2,236	1,692	55,631	7,303	3,702
1939	9,565	4,315	3,168	1,381	2,561	1,906	57,046	8,345	3,913
1940	10,529	4,786	3,379	1,445	2,580	2,040	60,035	8,854	3,977
1941	10,146	5,881	3,778	1,476	2,461	1,914	59,317	7,455	3,718
1942	14,222	10,762	3,407	1,273	4,647	3,690	60,211	7,875	2,803
1943 3/	15,603	---	2,974	---	5,230	---	60,270	---	---

Year	17 Crops 5/		52 Crops 6/	
	Planted or grown	Harvested	Planted or grown	Harvested
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres	
1929	252,940	249,387	363,031	355,297
1930	258,402	253,945	359,540	359,883
1931	265,319	253,774	372,972	355,913
1932	273,414	268,001	377,480	361,751
1933	268,869	252,044	375,327	330,744
1934	250,589	217,859	342,466	294,683
1935	263,383	252,158	363,993	336,002
1936	261,942	227,380	363,975	313,803
1937	250.547	236,592	366,452	338,467
1938	252,010	242,777	356,746	338,356
1939	252,076	239,456	345,841	321,660
1940	259,729	250,668	348,854	330,233
1941	257,861	251,393	348,834	334,130
1942	269,975	260,861	354,119	339,848
1943 3/	279,386	---	---	---

1/ Acreages of corn, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and hay, for 1929-40 are revised since December 1942. Planted acreages of oats and barley have also been revised slightly in a few States.

2/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to spring wheat, oats and barley is included in "grain hay," together with some winter wheat and rye so harvested.

3/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

4/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops. Part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas not harvested for beans or peas is included under "annual legume hay."

5/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and tame hay harvested, but exclude "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreage shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.

6/ Includes the crops listed, also winter wheat, rye, cotton, wild hay, and various minor crops as shown on page 4 of January issue of "Crops and Markets." Since prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, no 1943 acreage is given

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	CORN, ALL: Average 1932-41: Acreage	CORN, ALL: Average 1932-41: Yield per planted acre	CORN, ALL: Acreage planted: 1942	CORN, ALL: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	CORN, ALL: Acreage planted: 1943 as percent of 1942	OATS: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	OATS: Average 1932-41: Yield per planted acre	OATS: Acreage planted: 1942	OATS: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	OATS: Acreage planted: 1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Pct.	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Pct.
Maine	14	39.4	16	15	94	120	34.7	114	105	92
N.H.	16	40.7	15	15	100	15	18.6	15	15	100
Vt.	73	37.9	70	68	97	85	20.4	82	79	96
Mass.	40	40.5	41	41	100	14	12.8	16	15	94
R.I.	9	37.2	8	8	100	4	14.1	4	4	100
Conn.	50	38.7	49	49	100	14	10.5	13	13	100
N.Y.	679	34.1	696	696	100	877	27.1	927	927	100
N.J.	190	38.0	187	187	100	52	25.9	1/48	50	104
Pa.	1,342	40.3	1,308	1,360	104	920	28.1	903	912	101
Ohio	3,554	40.1	3,327	3,493	105	1,339	30.6	1,300	1,326	102
Ind.	4,313	37.3	4,017	4,379	109	1,538	26.3	1,521	1,506	99
Ill.	8,570	38.9	8,050	8,774	109	3,814	31.1	3,608	3,392	94
Mich.	1,576	32.4	1,645	1,760	107	1,378	29.5	1,542	1,542	100
Wis.	2,354	34.2	2,430	2,552	105	2,561	29.6	2,436	2,582	106
Minn.	4,649	33.1	4,825	5,308	110	4,450	30.3	4,159	4,284	103
Iowa	10,288	40.7	9,763	10,739	110	5,935	30.5	5,336	5,069	95
Mo.	4,928	21.9	4,403	5,019	114	1,984	19.2	2,540	2,464	97
N.Dak.	1,280	14.9	1,235	1,235	100	2,023	16.0	2,142	2,249	105
S.Dak.	3,827	10.9	3,169	3,866	122	2,124	18.3	2,360	2,407	102
Nebr.	8,505	13.8	7,318	8,196	112	2,204	17.7	1,893	2,082	110
Kans.	4,578	11.6	3,254	3,775	116	1,685	20.9	1,970	2,009	102
Del.	144	27.9	133	132	99	4	17.8	6	6	100
Md.	506	32.9	457	457	100	43	25.4	41	45	110
Va.	1,432	23.6	1,332	1,332	100	132	16.2	159	170	107
W.Va.	481	26.6	417	425	102	107	16.7	102	105	103
N.C.	2,430	18.7	2,309	2,355	102	289	17.7	353	349	99
S.C.	1,740	13.2	1,478	1,478	100	540	18.5	811	811	100
Ga.	4,361	9.8	3,589	3,589	100	523	14.8	762	724	95
Fla.	754	9.2	711	747	105	16	7.4	24	24	100
Ky.	2,767	23.3	2,767	2,822	102	126	11.6	109	140	128
Tenn.	2,847	22.5	2,826	2,883	102	147	10.9	180	207	115
Ala.	3,504	12.5	3,172	3,077	97	148	13.9	338	270	80
Miss.	2,970	14.3	2,909	2,851	98	116	23.4	337	347	103
Ark.	2,314	15.1	2,108	2,045	97	277	15.3	388	349	90
La.	1,613	14.0	1,424	1,410	99	59	23.1	125	131	105
Okla.	2,239	13.6	2,016	2,036	101	1,486	18.0	1,618	1,553	96
Tex.	5,172	15.1	5,638	5,751	102	1,858	19.7	1,897	1,897	100
Mont.	192	10.1	198	178	90	437	18.5	580	522	90
Idaho	44	39.0	53	40	75	209	28.0	224	213	95
Wyo.	216	8.8	130	124	95	164	17.9	136	143	105
Colo.	1,493	8.0	1,068	1,100	103	199	21.6	207	207	100
N.Mex.	230	11.0	219	219	100	34	17.4	41	41	100
Ariz.	37	12.2	38	41	108	22	10.5	1/24	26	110
Utah	26	22.7	25	29	116	46	30.8	48	53	110
Nev.	2	29.4	4	4	100	7	21.1	12	12	100
Wash.	36	33.3	33	33	100	291	26.4	320	320	100
Oreg.	65	29.8	53	56	106	490	17.5	425	442	104
Calif.	78	31.8	78	78	100	448	8.4	466	499	107
U.S.	98,524	24.0	91,011	96,827	106.4	41,354	24.7	42,652	42,638	99.9

1/ Revised from December 18, 1942 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted					BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted				
	Acreage planted	Yield per pl.acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942	Acreage planted	Yield per pl.acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres		Pct.	Thous. acres	Lb.	Thous. acres		Pct.
Maine	5	19.6	2	2	100	8	990	9	9	100
Vt.	-	-	-	-	-	3	617	2	2	100
N.Y.	6	17.5	4	4	100	154	762	158	134	85
Pa.	11	17.6	9	9	100	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	5	18.4	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-
Ind.	8	15.0	6	6	100	-	-	-	-	-
Ill.	42	15.4	10	7	70	-	-	-	-	-
Mich.	18	15.7	10	11	110	580	772	633	728	115
Wis.	70	15.4	41	39	95	4	460	3	7	225
Minn.	1,547	12.2	927	973	105	5	394	5	10	200
Iowa	33	13.2	16	7	44	-	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	7,284	7.4	5,736	5,351	102	-	-	-	-	-
S.Dak.	2,704	5.8	2,168	2,233	103	-	-	-	8	-
Nebr.	341	6.2	86	76	88	21	877	38	70	185
Kans.	18	5.0	18	9	50	6	160	1	6	600
Mont.	3,200	8.8	1,952	1,835	94	21	1,098	26	52	200
Idaho	424	25.8	267	275	103	108	1,374	141	155	110
Wyo.	156	8.8	76	87	115	49	1,083	80	110	138
Colo.	372	10.1	193	183	95	421	310	350	438	125
N.Mex.	25	11.3	22	21	95	209	254	275	322	117
Ariz.	-	-	-	-	-	11	429	14	15	107
Utah	76	27.7	62	63	102	2/ 4	2/ 607	6	11	180
Nev.	13	24.5	13	15	115	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	1,113	17.8	320	672	210	2/ 3	2/1,054	5	5	100
Oreg.	331	18.6	100	225	225	2	650	3	3	100
Calif.	-	-	-	-	-	334	1,256	386	395	102
U.S.	17,806	9.4	12,039	12,604	104.7	1,942	737.0	2,135	2,480	116.2

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Short-time average.

DURUM WHEAT

State	Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acre	Bu.	Thous. acre		Pct.
Minn.	90	12.7	56	62	110
N.Dak.	2,397	8.8	1,742	1,759	101
S.Dak.	640	7.0	357	282	79
3 States	3,126	8.6	2,155	2,103	97.6

RICE

State	Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acre	Bu.	Thous. acre		Pct.
Ark.	170	50.4	268	265	99
La.	465	40.8	638	625	98
Tex.	229	50.0	392	408	104
Calif.	123	69.1	207	207	100
U.S.	987	48.1	1,505	1,505	100.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	BARLEY: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted					TAME HAY: Average 1932-41: Acreage harvested				
	Acreage planted	Yield per pl. acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942	Acreage harvested	Yield per harv. acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres		Pct.	Thous. acres	Tons	Thous. acres		Pct.
Maine	4	27.8	4	3	75	910	0.86	910	910	100
N.H.	-	-	-	-	-	351	1.04	342	342	100
Vt.	5	27.1	5	5	100	899	1.15	875	884	101
Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	347	1.37	352	348	99
R.I.	-	-	-	-	-	37	1.30	35	34	97
Conn.	-	-	-	-	-	288	1.38	279	282	101
N.Y.	157	22.8	116	116	100	3,944	1.25	3,836	3,874	101
N.J.	3	25.1	10	11	110	225	1.54	236	241	102
Pa.	88	27.7	152	143	94	2,364	1.25	2,233	2,233	100
Ohio	34	22.3	60	55	92	2,522	1.26	2,322	2,414	104
Ind.	37	19.5	111	88	79	1,931	1.22	1,872	1,872	100
Ill.	178	24.0	205	137	67	2,744	1.26	2,671	2,511	94
Mich.	218	24.0	233	233	100	2,585	1.27	2,580	2,528	98
Wis.	791	27.2	523	429	82	3,395	1.48	3,852	3,775	98
Minn.	2,032	22.0	1,774	1,526	86	2,816	1.41	2,995	2,965	99
Iowa	471	23.4	214	68	32	3,295	1.40	3,583	3,225	90
Mo.	124	16.1	297	202	68	2,770	.96	3,279	3,015	92
N.Dak.	2,084	12.4	2,457	2,948	120	1,185	.99	876	876	100
S.Dak.	1,981	12.2	2,496	2,621	105	890	.89	637	637	100
Nebr.	1,103	13.6	2,341	2,154	92	1,280	1.28	1,022	1,073	105
Kans.	808	9.1	1,803	1,713	95	905	1.39	988	968	98
Del.	1/ 2	1/30.2	8	8	100	65	1.32	66	68	103
Md.	48	28.4	88	82	93	394	1.26	413	430	104
Va.	56	24.0	84	85	101	1,077	1.03	1,282	1,382	108
W.Va.	7	24.6	12	11	92	672	1.04	748	785	105
N.C.	15	18.3	48	53	110	1,006	.87	1,144	1,201	105
S.C.	5	16.4	13	13	100	563	.71	740	792	107
Ga.	-	-	7	7	100	1,025	.55	1,640	1,669	102
Fla.	-	-	-	-	-	98	.53	144	147	102
Ky.	41	19.2	180	189	105	1,387	1.10	1,594	1,642	103
Tenn.	46	16.8	133	133	100	1,789	1.02	1,974	1,960	99
Ala.	-	-	-	-	-	823	.75	1,204	1,204	100
Miss.	-	-	-	-	-	722	1.18	925	959	104
Ark.	1/ 8	1/15.0	12	12	100	937	1.03	1,330	1,360	102
La.	-	-	-	-	-	286	1.18	317	322	102
Okla.	279	12.4	787	851	108	691	1.23	1,009	1,125	111
Tex.	228	12.3	549	571	104	960	.99	1,558	1,715	110
Mont.	185	16.6	435	522	120	1,308	1.25	1,250	1,272	102
Idaho	186	30.8	450	459	102	1,028	2.15	1,001	991	99
Wyo.	93	18.2	114	131	115	603	1.30	535	540	101
Colo.	604	14.8	876	981	112	1,048	1.57	1,022	1,002	98
N.Mex.	13	18.4	35	37	106	155	2.07	195	201	103
Ariz.	62	15.2	2/98	105	107	216	2.40	250	280	112
Utah	75	38.4	157	165	105	497	2.00	508	508	100
Nev.	11	35.8	24	25	104	182	1.99	190	196	103
Wash.	118	21.3	337	371	110	909	1.83	908	921	101
Oreg.	171	22.8	380	350	92	885	1.80	841	900	107
Calif.	1,531	20.4	1,820	1,693	93	1,639	2.76	1,648	1,691	103
U.S.	13,902	17.3	19,448	19,306	99.3	56,649	1.29	60,211	60,270	100.1

1/ Short-time average.
2/ Revised from December 18, 1942 report.

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State	COWPEAS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942	SOYBEANS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thousand acres			Pct.	Thousand acres			Pct.
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	10	34	37	110
N.J.	2	2	2	100	18	60	65	108
Pa.	1	1	1	100	46	108	173	160
Ohio	-	-	-	-	488	1,440	1,541	107
Ind.	33	18	14	80	895	1,728	1,866	108
Ill.	220	149	134	90	2,095	3,940	4,216	107
Mich.	-	-	-	-	74	274	225	82
Wis.	-	-	-	-	159	160	150	94
Minn.	-	-	-	-	2/ 127	413	413	100
Iowa	-	-	-	-	884	2,202	2,422	110
Mo.	99	65	55	85	482	700	798	114
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	19	30	158
Nebr.	-	-	-	-	10	55	82	150
Kans.	11	60	42	70	50	290	394	136
Del.	1	1	1	100	38	66	81	123
Md.	9	8	8	100	48	100	125	125
Va.	87	48	40	83	114	196	235	120
W.Va.	2	1	1	100	49	40	53	133
N.C.	184	189	163	86	276	434	495	114
S.C.	395	576	576	100	27	48	53	110
Ga.	325	474	427	90	78	106	127	120
Fla.	28	33	33	100	-	-	-	-
Ky.	61	48	44	91	133	224	246	110
Tenn.	176	113	84	74	158	224	235	105
Ala.	200	207	174	84	225	298	328	110
Miss.	220	272	204	75	254	500	525	105
Ark.	364	242	169	70	173	330	396	120
La.	101	115	100	87	65	155	186	120
Okla.	124	175	122	70	14	32	31	97
Tex.	476	610	580	95	2/ 25	46	75	163
U.S.	3,121	3,407	2,974	87.3	6,999	14,222	15,603	109.7

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage. 2/ Short-time average.

State	PEANUTS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thousand acres			Pct.
Virginia	143	160	173	108
North Carolina	250	286	295	103
Tennessee	10	10	18	180
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	403	456	486	107
South Carolina	20	79	85	108
Georgia	663	1,348	1,456	108
Florida	150	265	292	110
Alabama	406	810	810	100
Mississippi	38	75	79	105
Total (S.E. area)	1,278	2,577	2,722	106
Arkansas	58	86	112	130
Louisiana	36	54	62	115
Oklahoma	67	340	544	160
Texas	326	1,134	1,304	115
Total (S.W. area)	486	1,614	2,022	125
United States	2,168	4,647	5,230	112.5

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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Class and type	Type No.	Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	Average 1932-41: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1942	Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	1943 % of 1942
		Acres	Lb.	Acres		Pct.
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	87,550	757	82,000	83,000	101
North Carolina	11	232,000	797	212,000	218,000	103
Total Old Belt	11	319,550	786	294,000	301,000	102
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	298,700	900	266,000	269,000	101
North Carolina	13	62,080	926	61,000	61,000	100
South Carolina	13	95,300	872	90,000	88,000	98
Total South Carolina Belt	13	157,380	894	151,000	149,000	99
Georgia	14	71,130	876	68,000	68,000	100
Florida	14	11,330	799	12,700	12,700	100
Alabama	14	1/300	1/766	200	200	100
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	82,610	865	80,900	80,900	100
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	858,240	854	791,900	799,900	101
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	22,800	796	13,700	13,700	100
Kentucky	22	26,320	812	14,500	13,800	95
Tennessee	22	49,030	860	28,000	27,400	98
Total H'ville - C'ville Belt	22	75,350	844	42,500	41,200	97
Kentucky	23	24,090	802	15,500	14,300	92
Tennessee	23	6,730	844	3,400	3,000	88
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	30,820	811	18,900	17,300	92
Total Henderson Stem. Belt(Ky.)	24	2,530	828	200	200	100
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	131,500	829	75,300	72,400	96
Class 3, Air-cured:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	13,470	851	12,300	12,900	105
Indiana	31	9,730	848	8,500	9,200	108
Missouri	31	5,800	917	5,100	5,500	108
Kansas	31	350	874	300	500	167
Virginia	31	9,640	1,062	8,800	9,500	108
West Virginia	31	3,550	740	3,000	3,300	110
North Carolina	31	7,080	928	7,000	7,600	108
Kentucky	31	269,200	836	250,000	270,000	108
Tennessee	31	58,650	898	56,000	60,000	107
Alabama	31	1/160	1/820	100	100	100
Total Burley Belt	31	377,550	855	351,100	378,600	108
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,610	754	39,500	36,700	93
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	415,160	846	390,600	415,300	106
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	660	838	200	200	100
Kentucky	35	16,460	856	12,000	12,600	105
Tennessee	35	3,690	876	3,600	3,600	100
Total One Sucker	35	20,810	860	15,800	16,400	104
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	18,750	850	14,000	13,600	97
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,080	806	2,800	2,800	100
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	42,640	853	32,600	32,800	101
Class 4, Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	28,100	1,370	34,000	32,600	96
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,220	1,003	9,800	7,800	80
Georgia	45	1/238	1/989	2/	2/	2/
Florida	45	1/350	1/1,028	2/	2/	2/
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	45	1/588	1/1,005	2/	2/	2/
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-45	44,790	1,238	43,800	40,400	92
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	120	1,583	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	7,640	1,550	7,400	6,700	90
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	7,760	1,550	7,500	6,800	91
Massachusetts	52	4,220	1,616	4,500	3,600	80
Connecticut	52	2,710	1,547	2,600	2,200	85
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,930	1,590	7,100	5,800	82
New York	53	880	1,305	1,000	700	70
Pennsylvania	53	250	1,477	300	300	100
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,130	1,347	1,300	1,000	77
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,960	1,390	9,200	8,300	90
Wisconsin	55	7,710	1,388	10,000	9,000	90
Minnesota	55	510	1,125	600	600	100
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,220	1,373	10,600	9,600	91
Georgia	56	1/200	1/1,035	200	200	100
Florida	56	1/517	1/1,042	500	400	80
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	1/717	1/1,047	700	600	86
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	35,430	1,461	36,400	32,100	88
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,012	800	800	100
Connecticut	61	5,180	961	5,300	5,200	98
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,200	968	6,100	6,000	98
Georgia	62	540	978	600	600	100
Florida	62	2,230	954	2,800	2,500	89
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	2,770	958	3,400	3,100	91
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	8,970	967	9,500	9,100	96
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	89,190	1,292	89,700	81,600	91
Class 7, Miscellaneous						
Louisiana Perique	72	370	404	200	200	100
UNITED STATES 3/	All	1,537,160	878	1,380,300	1,402,200	101.6

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Not grown since 1939. 3/ Average (1932-41) includes Eastern Ohio, type 71. Estimates of this type have been discontinued.

State	TOBACCO: Average 1932-41: Average planted	TOBACCO: Average 1932-41: Yield per pl.acre	TOBACCO: Acreage planted: 1942	TOBACCO: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	TOBACCO: 1943 as percent of 1942	ALL SORGHUMS: Acreage planted: Average 1932-41	ALL SORGHUMS: Acreage planted: 1942	ALL SORGHUMS: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	ALL SORGHUMS: 1943 as percent of 1942
	Acres	Lb.	Acres		Pct.	Thousand acres			Pct.
Mass.	5,360	1,496	5,400	4,500	83	-	-	-	-
Conn.	15,530	1,350	15,300	14,100	92	-	-	-	-
N.Y.	880	1,305	1,000	700	70	-	-	-	-
Pa.	28,350	1,370	34,300	32,900	96	-	-	-	-
Ohio	29,750	935	22,100	20,700	94	-	-	-	-
Ind.	10,390	850	8,700	9,400	108	9	31	26	85
Ill.	-	-	-	-	-	22	36	29	80
Wis.	18,670	1,389	19,200	17,300	90	1/ 10	10	10	100
Minn.	510	1,125	600	600	100	33	34	23	68
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	77	78	39	50
Mo.	5,800	917	5,100	5,500	108	368	355	326	92
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	87	104	83	80
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	663	1,002	709	71
Nebr.	-	-	-	-	-	935	830	653	79
Kans.	350	874	300	500	167	3,166	3,188	3,347	105
Md.	37,610	754	39,500	36,700	93	-	-	-	-
Va.	123,070	790	107,300	109,000	102	9	9	8	89
W.Va.	3,550	740	3,000	3,300	110	3	3	4	133
N.C.	599,860	863	546,000	555,600	102	37	30	29	97
S.C.	95,300	872	90,000	88,000	98	33	33	34	103
Ga.	71,980	878	68,800	68,800	100	70	57	66	115
Fla.	14,150	848	16,000	15,600	98	-	-	-	-
Ky.	357,350	836	306,200	324,500	106	62	46	47	102
Tenn.	118,100	881	91,000	94,000	103	83	64	63	98
Ala.	1/ 460	1/ 782	300	300	100	78	63	57	90
Miss.	-	-	-	-	-	69	56	55	98
Ark.	-	-	-	-	-	167	110	104	95
La.	370	404	200	200	100	15	21	13	62
Okla.	-	-	-	-	-	2,099	1,971	2,149	109
Tex.	-	-	-	-	-	5,970	6,527	7,249	111
Mont.	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	4	50
Wyo.	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	18	90
Colo.	-	-	-	-	-	804	720	688	96
N.Mex.	-	-	-	-	-	480	506	529	105
Ariz.	-	-	-	-	-	42	50	63	126
Calif.	-	-	-	-	-	128	147	169	115
U.S.	1,537,160	878	1,380,300	1,402,200	101.6	15,544	16,109	16,594	103.0

1/ Short-time average.

State	SUGAR BEETS: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	SUGAR BEETS: Average 1932-41: Yield per pl.acre	SUGAR BEETS: Acreage planted: 1942	SUGAR BEETS: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	SUGAR BEETS: 1943 as percent of 1942	PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/: Average 1932-41: Yield per pl.acre	PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/: Acreage planted: 1942	PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/: Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/: 1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acres	Short tons	Thous. acres		Pct.	Thous. acres	Lb.	Thous. acres		Pct.
Ohio	44	7.4	51	41	80	-	--	-	-	-
Mich.	124	7.8	137	82	60	12	606	4	6	150
Wis.	-	-	-	-	-	12	740	7	10	143
Nebr.	73	11.9	86	58	67	-	-	-	-	-
Mont.	71	11.7	80	64	80	24	1,042	40	56	140
Idaho	64	11.8	83	58	70	74	1,048	127	171	135
Wyo.	49	11.4	49	30	61	-	-	-	-	-
Colo.	169	11.8	195	152	78	47	266	46	64	140
Utah	52	11.8	48	36	75	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	-	-	-	-	-	122	1,034	252	330	131
Oreg.	-	-	-	-	-	2/ 4	2/ 1,142	25	40	160
Calif.	142	13.6	183	110	60	-	-	-	-	-
Other	115	8.9	137	109	80	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.	902	10.9	1,049	740	70.5	295	881	501	677	135.1

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed. 2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

Group and State	Average 1932-41		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous.acre	Bu.	Thousand acres		Pct.
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	158	270	156	176	113
New York	224	130	195	228	117
Pennsylvania	197	119	167	184	110
3 Eastern	579	164.8	518	588	113.5
Michigan	269	94	180	216	120
Wisconsin	230	83	158	182	115
Minnesota	295	74	215	236	110
North Dakota	150	75	147	147	100
South Dakota	45	47	33	43	130
5 Central	990	80.5	733	824	112.4
Nebraska	104	88	76	82	108
Montana	20	87	16	20	125
Idaho	124	212	136	163	120
Wyoming	27	85	14	16	114
Colorado	100	137	76	89	117
Utah	13.8	150	12.6	16.0	127
Nevada	2.3	160	2.3	3.0	130
Washington	47	181	40	52	130
Oregon	41	170	36	50	139
California 2/	31	265	34	38	112
10 Western	509.2	155.5	442.9	529.0	119.4
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,077.9	122.5	1,693.9	1,941.0	114.6
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	8.7	152	6.8	7.5	110
Vermont	15.3	135	11.6	13.2	114
Massachusetts	16.6	138	19.0	22.0	116
Rhode Island	4.0	181	5.0	5.7	114
Connecticut	16.1	167	15.9	19.1	120
5 New England	60.7	149.9	58.3	67.5	115.8
West Virginia	35	84	34	35	103
Ohio	118	101	90	92	102
Indiana	60	93	49	57	116
Illinois	44	77	36	39	108
Iowa	72	82	55	59	107
5 Central	329	90.3	264	282	106.8
New Mexico	5.2	69	4.0	6.0	150
Arizona	1.8	126	2.7	5.8	215
2 Southwestern	7.0	84.1	6.7	11.8	176.1
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	396.8	99.4	329.0	361.3	109.8
30 LATE STATES	2,474.7	118.8	2,022.9	2,302.3	113.8
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	52	169	56	62	111
Delaware	5.1	89	3.9	4.6	118
Maryland	27	103	19.6	22.0	112
Virginia	86	117	72	83	115
Kentucky	46	74	48	51	106
Missouri	48	83	40	44	110
Kansas	33	77	24	29	121
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	296.9	108.0	263.5	295.6	112.2
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,771.6	117.6	2,286.4	2,597.9	113.6

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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

Group and State	Average 1932-41: Acreage planted	Average 1932-41: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1942	Acreage planted: Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous.acre	Bu.	Thousand acres		Pct.
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina	82	98	84	94	112
South Carolina	21	110	28	32	114
Georgia	20	64	27	30	111
Florida	30	112	28	31.4	112
Tennessee	43	70	44	49	112
Alabama	41	88	53	51	96
Mississippi	19	64	27	32	120
Arkansas	42	72	47	57	121
Louisiana	41	60	42	49	117
Oklahoma	34	68	34	39	115
Texas	52	65	58	70	121
California 3/	25	269	35	42	120
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	449	90.6	507	576.4	113.7
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,220.8	113.8	2,793.4	3,174.3	113.6

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

State	SWEETPOTATOES: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted					FLAXSEED: Average 1932-41: Acreage planted				
	Acreage planted	Yield per pl.acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942	Acreage planted	Yield per pl.acre	1942	Indicated 1943	1943 as percent of 1942
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous.acres		Pct.	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous.acres		Pct.
N.J.	15	138	16	17	106	-	-	-	-	-
Ind.	3.8	90	1.3	2.0	150	-	-	-	-	-
Ill.	4.8	85	3.6	3.9	108	-	-	18	13	72
Mich.	-	-	-	-	-	9	8.8	8	8	100
Wis.	-	-	-	-	-	7	10.8	9	10	111
Minn.	-	-	-	-	-	906	8.2	1,674	1,908	114
Iowa	3	85	2	2	100	76	9.1	240	300	125
Mo.	10	87	9	12	133	4	5.0	6	6	100
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	798	3.3	1,426	1,840	129
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	174	4.4	382	726	190
Nebr.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1/ 5.7	4	7	175
Kans.	4.0	96	2.5	3.0	120	80	6.1	280	344	123
Del.	5	123	3	3.4	113	-	-	-	-	-
Md.	8	139	8	9	113	-	-	-	-	-
Va.	35	111	31	34	110	-	-	-	-	-
N.C.	86	97	74	74	100	-	-	-	-	-
S.C.	60	83	62	65	105	-	-	-	-	-
Ga.	115	73	100	125	125	-	-	-	-	-
Fla.	20	65	17	20	118	-	-	-	-	-
Ky.	19	83	18	19	106	-	-	-	-	-
Tenn.	52	90	40	48	120	-	-	-	-	-
Ala.	88	76	77	80	104	-	-	-	-	-
Miss.	78	86	68	78	115	-	-	-	-	-
Ark.	35	74	20	22	110	-	-	-	-	-
La.	104	69	88	100	114	-	-	-	-	-
Okla.	15	66	10	11	110	1/ 8	1/ 8.1	32	50	156
Tex.	64	73	46	72	156	-	-	20	38	190
Mont.	-	-	-	-	-	116	2.9	362	471	130
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 4	1/ 8.5	2	2	100
Ariz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	135
Wash.	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 4	1/10.6	2	1	50
Oreg.	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 4	1/10.2	2	4	200
Calif.	11	112	12	13	110	1/ 82	1/16.3	207	300	145
U.S.	835.6	82.9	708.4	813.3	114.8	2,269	6.0	4,691	6,051	129.0

hsj